THE DEFEAT OF F. P. BLAIR JR.

THE STRUGGLE OF YESTERDAY. From The St Louis Democrat, Aug. 3.

The result of the election in our city on yesterday discoses that the Free Soil vote of St. Linis County has divided itself into its original component partsthat is Democratic and Whig-the former going for Mr. Blair, the latter for Mr. Breckinridge and thus, perhaps, entailing a defeat upon both. The vote is the wgest ever polled in this city, and, from the complexas of the polls at certain precincts, it is swifest that much fraudulent voting was perpetrated. Tole is known to have been the case to a certain extent, for soving parties of Nationals throughout the day prome-maded from ward to ward, coting as they ment. Again: the action of a corrupt County Court imposed upon us Judges of Election, a large majority of whom were in the interest of the Pro-Slavery minority, and thus no check was had upon the election, such as would have remitted from a fair selection of one from each party. If to this we add the unsparing use of tressury money ecattered with a reckless profusion in every place of low resort throughout the city, we shall not have so much cause to wonder that the party of the President bas succeeded in polling something over 6,000 votes.

This result, it is needless to say, has been both unexpected and disastrous. Our confidence was never firmer than on yesterday, for we could not conceive it possible that men, having the interests of a great cause at heart, could draw off and stand aloof upon a shird candidate. Of the effect the election is likely to exert upon Missouri, at home and abroad, we can only conjecture, but fear that a plurality triumph will be accepted in the most unfavorable light against us. From land's end to land's end, the news will be telegraphed as confirming the policy of James Buchanan; and certainly our State, if avoided by immigration, will dsop back into the rute of stagnation, from which the wieseries of the last two years had only partially re-Beved it.

In the resumé of the campaign, we cannot but feel that where the battle was fought it was done gallantly. For our own part, we have contested every foot of ground, every point of argument, every legituate applance of political warfare. If defeated, we have only to say that it is part of the furture that attends every prolonged contest. We do not for that reason either despair or surrender. We have unfuried the Esg of 1860, and, come weal, come wee, this journal will not strike its colors in the carffet. We shall fight for the last plank in the ship, and run up the ensign in a gunboat if need be.

From The St. Louis Republican.

After one of the most extraordinary contests that has ever been presented in St. Louis, or the Union, we have the satisfaction to announce that the Black Republican ticket, headed by FRANCIS P. BLAIR, in has been completely routed by the free and independen weters of St. Louis, in the exercise of their highest right of sovereignty. It has been done deliberately, after full discussion, and by a majorify which is as gratifying to the Democratic party of St. Louis as it must be to the whole Union. We have fought all the isexes presented by them, fairly and squarely-Black Republicanism, Emancipationism, Free Labor, and everything else-and they have been beaten at all points, and the result has been the defeat of Blair and all his party. This revolution has not been effected by this or that man, but by a concentration of the votes of men of all nations and from every State in the Union-men who worked hard and steadfastly, and from patriotic motives, and with a single desire to put down the clique that had fastened itself upon us. Henceforth let it be understood that St. Louis is a Missouricity-that she sympathizes with the people of Missouri-and that, with a world-wide commerce, she will not separate from those who have cherished her in her infancy, and made her what she is. To the Black Republicans of the other States of the Union, it is a warning of what is in store for them whenever lke isence are fairly presented to them.

FROM KANSAS.

ANOTHER BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGE. The Independence (Mo.) Messenger of the 24th ult. learns that a young man named Pops, son of one of the leading citizens of Bates County, was taken prisoner and then murdered in cold blood by a gang of men, who are supposed to be the same who committed the fiendish murders in Lian County, Kansse. Young Pops, in company with another man, was hunting some horses company with another man, was hunting come horses which the men who murdered had stolen. His companion was shot, and dangerously but not fatally wounded. The excuse given by the murderers for their action was that the parties had been concerned with Montgomery's men in Kansas.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN

By Mr. T. Hicks, an old companion of Col. Frement, who arrived in this city yesterday from Empories, Kansas, we learn important information respecting the newly discovered gold mines on Green River, in the western part of that Territory.

Mr. Hicks left Emporia a week ago. The wheat and oats had all been harve ted in good order, and the yield was extraordinarily great. Mr. Hicks thrashed over eighty-two bushels of wheat grown upon two acres of ground, and thinks that is but a little more than an average yield of other fields in that vicinity. All other kinds of grain and vogetables were proportionably large, and the grass crop turned off three tunes to the acre on the upland prairie.

The celebration on the Fourth at Emporia was participated in by about 1,500 persons.

The celebration on the Fourth at Emporia was participated in by about 1,500 persons.

On Thursday the 22d, at Burlingame, 120 miles west of Kansas City on the Sants Fe road, he overfect a company of seventeen or eighteen men with learns, who were returning from the gold diggings on Green River to Leavenworth after provisions. From Mr. Robert J. Wilson, who was in command of the train, he learned that this was a portion of a party of over 100—men, women and children—who started from Little Rock, Arkansas, in May last. They had a considerable amount of gold dust with them, which appeared to be of pure quality. In answer to a question put by Mr. H. as to how they had done, Mr. Wilson replied that "they had no reason to complain." Their point of operation was on a small creek at the head of Green River, which runs out of the Green Mountains, and at a distance of about 400 miles from Fort Riley, or 75 miles south-east of Fort Bridger. At the time they left some 400 persons were theresome from Salt Lake, some released soldiers, and the balance from Kansas and Nebrasks.

The river beds seemed to contain the richest deposits. The stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but you the stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but you the stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but

posite. The stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but now they were constructing a dam so as to change the course of the stream and expose crevices in the bettom, which they supposed contained rich deposits of gold.

[St. Louis Democrat.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A STEAMBOAT TRIP UP ROOT RIVER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HORAH, Houston Co., Mann., July 26, 1858. Believing that any information from this portion of the West that will interest that portion of the Eastern public who are looking to the "Great West" for future ttlement and future homes will find a roady insertion in the columns of your widely circulated journal, I have concluded to give you a few items respecting this portion of Minresots, and my views of it as a field of settlement for enterprising Eastern men.

It has heretofore been an open question whether Root River was a navigable stream, no steamers hav-ing ever ascended the river above this point until the 8th of the present month, when the steamer Transit, of 250 tuns burden, and the Little Frank, of 50 tuns, left this town on a trip of exploration up the river, ascending with case as far as Rusbford, a distance of some twenty-five miles above its mouth. The writer of this article was one of the party, and never having been up Phis valley before, the excursion was one of great interest. Root River debouches into the Mississippi opposite and a little below the City of La Crosses, in Wisconsin, the terminus of the La Crosses and Milwan-kee Rultroad, and one of the land-grant roads of Minnesota. The Root River Valley road passes up this walley, ferming a junction with the Transit road at Rochester, in Olmstead County. The valley is from two to six miles wide, widening as it recodes from the Mississippi, until it is at last lost in the wide practics of the interior. It is walled in on either side with of the interior. It is walled in on either side with high, hold bluffs, of the same description as those which give to the Upper Mississippi such a pictur-sage appearance, although the scenery is diversided with here and there a break in the ranged hills, where a beautiful prairie riretches down to the water s which unites the light of some chasseonations. What

cope, and the classer records are shown to a distance of several mate, and becomes of totale land, covered with acves of each, which, at a finance, present to be even anginar resemblishes to the old apple of hands of the Eustern States, are seen as stilling only at the first of the lang range of b tells. The principal variaties are each back with a dense growth of timber. The principal variaties are each black walking, biltering, cottonwood, with a sprisking of maple; in fact, the heaviest body of timber in the south-eachem part of the State is that which lies in the Valley of Root River. The current of this stream is quite rapid, in head waters being at quite an elevation above the level of the Missiasppi River.

We found the channel sufficiently wide and deep, through the entire distance to Rushierd for boats of the lowing of the Little Frank, through the entire season of ravigation, and in any stage of water. The people along the river justly regard the advent of these boats in their mids, as an event of great importance to them. The towns a ong the river are as yet few, and the inhabitants have full tentry the difficulties for their relationship the strength of the valley. These difficulties are now removed, and a steamboat, the Little Frank, is making regular trips on the river from La Crosse to Rushford, weekly. Putting into this valley on either side of the river, From its source to its mouth, are numerous streams, affording some of the finest water powers in the West. At this point—Hokah—Thompson's Crosk debouches into the river, and just above its mouth a dam is built giving a head of 20 feet, with water sufficient for almost enja mount of machinery. There are now upon the river and just above its mouth, a few large and saw mills, planing mill, and nearly completed a building 40 by 80 feet, four stories high, designed for various manufacturing purposes. Still further up the valley are Buah's Crosk, Money Crosk, and as Rushford, weekly, the spine fine natural roads into the country. Not over five miles

About midway between Hokah and Rushford

trade.

About midway between Hokab and Rushford is Houston in this county (Rushford is in Fillmore), advantageously situated upon the river near the mouth of the South Fork. It is also a point on the railroad, and I should think a good place for business.

Hi kah is situated by the railroad route some six miles from La Croses, in the mouth of the valley, and has been elsewhere partially described. It is, I think, destined to be a large town, being the first reached by the railroad above the Mississippi. At this place are located the machine and repair shops and offices of the Railroad Company, and here the financial operations of the Company will be conducted.

Of the climate of Minnesota is as fertile as any in the State. Lime is abundant in the soil, and of course wheat flourishes finely, yielding as high as 40 bushels per acre. The larger varieties of Indian corn arrive at perfect maturity here, and yield abundantly, while the various vegetables are guilty of an almost fabulong growth. Our Wetern grasses are abundant and nutritious, while the cultivated varieties flourish quite as well as and yield far better than in Eastern soils. Fruits have, as yet, been tried to but a limited extent. Theifty and healthy apple, near, and deterry trees, of nutritious, while the cultivated varieties houran quite as well as and yield far better than in Eastern soils. Fruits have, as yet, been tried to but a limited extent. Thrifty and healthy apple, pear, and cherry trees, of three years' growth are to be found in this vioinity. I have no doubts of fruit doing well here. These are some of the attractions of this country for the farner, beside its proximity (via river and railroad) to the Eastern market. To the manufacturer (especially of woolen wares) its splendid water-powers and abundance of timber afford peculiar attractions, combined with its fine advantages for shipment of manufactured wares. To the acttler generally, its salabrious climate, fertile soil, and guehing springs of pure cold water, found on almost every quarter section in the country, furrish peculiar inducements to enigrants.

Work on the railroad up this valley has already commenced, giving to the imbatisants the hope of again getting sight of an occasional stray dollar.

The gold fever has slightly affected a few persons in this region, who think that if there is gold on the Cannon, and (Zumbra and Upper Iowa, there must be here, and there are to be seen once in a while a man "panning out" on our streams. They have been thus far rewarded for their labor by their paics.

Should this letter meet the eye of any of your reders who desire visiting the Wast I trust it will

Should this letter meet the eye of any of your readers who design visiting the West. I trust it will furnish them with such information as will induce them to visit this portion of Minnesota before making a per-

FROM NEW-HAVEN.

IK MARVEL ON PAINTINGS-YALE FINAN-CES-AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVES, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858. Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, who is perhaps better known to the public by his nom de plume of Ik. Marvel, delivered on Saturday last the concluding lecture of the series upon Art, which the citizens of New-Haver and the College students have enjoyed.

Sketches of several of the preceding lectures have been published in The Trinune, and a brief account

of this may be also acceptable. Mr. Mitchell gave a familiar but pleasing and instruc tive "talk" upon the subject, "How to look at Pic tures." He expressed his pleasure at the fact that an exhibition of works of art had taken place under the suspices of the College. It has been a general opinion, perhaps unjust, yet decided, that most of our colleges have ignored those subtler graces of mind which grow by an education of the eye, and which crave the teachings of art. The fine arts afford a medium through which the refinement that comes of learning may act widely upon the popular taste. It is not necessary that cultivated men should become artists. necessary that cultivated men should become artists, but they should be zeslous in their commendation of the good things in art and in censure of the bad. While they go on to call every roof good which does not leak, and every portrait well enough if it be recognized, our art growth will lack all vitality, and the retinement that education bestows less half of its reformatory power. The encouragement of art does not consist wholly in the purchase of great paintings—to appreciate is to encourage it. An emperor may order paintings by the rood almost, but the imperial command would not so much encourage the artist as the visit of some poor Arab woman who sees and knows the yellow mountmuch encourage the arrist as the visit of some poor Arab woman who sees and knows the yellow mountains he has painted, who sees and knows the lost kinded trampled down, who feels, as she never felt before, an overwhelming sense of her desolated home, of her desolated country, and falls fainting before the picture. To have an eye for the minor graces which lie everywhere about our paths, graces which may believe to a working the country to the may be everywhere about our paths, graces which may belong to a workingman's bome as truly as to a place; graces which may set off a little parish church as much as a cathedral; which may lie in the arrangement of a door yard copie as well as it a park; to have a quick and tender eye for these is to encourage art. In respect to the manner of looking at pictures, they should be viewed seriously, with a due consideration of the artists calling and his work. He contributes, as he bes knows how, to our advancement in refinement and tastes; and he ought to weigh the worth of his endeavor, the vigor, the truth, the power which he throws into it, as he would weigh the vigor and truth displayed in any other department of labor. Pictures throws into it, as he would weigh the vigor and trath displayed in any other department of labor. Pictures should also be looked at housetly. There is no place where so many reputable dishonest are to be found as in an art gallery. It is so easy to be dishonest in our opinions about pictures, to like them because they are old or noted, or because we ought to like them, or, is fact, for any reason but the honest one, that we do like them. Nothould one who wishes to form his taste study alone works of the first rank. It would be as about as for a man who was attempting to explore his way into the release of astronomy to commence with the researches release of astronomy to commence with the researches of Sir John Herschel. A man who yields to his spin-taneous convictions has some hope of dissaring the resson of his like and dislike, but no real growth ever resson of his like and dislike, but no real growth ever starts with a lie or a deceit. It is natural that a person not familiar with at should admire first and imagins simplest expression. In every study simple statements involving leading truths hold the regard at first, and serve for the basis of development. Cann'ry peope finding their son drawing a horse that resembles, however remotely, the family horse, say:

"How natural" and think the boy a gamia. If Raphael were to come down and sketch one of his winged cherubs in charcoal against the nag, they would hardly famey it so good. They could see an likeness in it to anything they knew. The imitative charm, which is the simplest expression of pistorial truth, would be wanting. In looking through a gallery one sometimes meets a picture which attracts him

ever it may be, the charm is not to be resisted, ser the power undervalued with by profit on those affects. At how its subtle influences, which, the same for this of more may touch and met us, we can have tell way. At the re-entired with by the control of the same for state is entire influences, which, has same for state in most, may touch and met us, we can never tell why. So a head that we may see shall attrait us very oddly. We do not know he although parhaps, or is subject, but we go back to it again and appail. He carnest expression baunts us; there is a fidely about it we cannot escape there is to it a depth which the imagination is tempted to fathom, and in that lies imagination is tempted to fathom, and in that lies imagination is tempted to fathom, and in that lies imagination is tempted to fathom, and in that lies imaginated over the mystery of a life changely for scholowed—toke, fears, unfarings, hopes, brilliant possibilities, and only the startled age and quivering hip by which we guess out the riddle of the deating. Having referred to the conditions under which splusting should be received a condiging to the character, and the help often derived from the listory toward a right feeling for it. Mr. M. in combinion spoke of the critice. A man may learn from these more about the trackers of art and the dexternly of execution than he could discover for himself, but should have yield to any diotum which does not bring its own force along within it. If one begins to yield to critical richard and adment statistics, there is no knowing but that he will find Raphaels in every auction-shop. Any one who cares for the growth of art will not fail to read Ruskin. He will hammer soundly at many cherished recitables. You may have admired your State Homse. He will tell you that it is detectable, first because it is Greek, and has no American accaning, next because it is half plaster, and so is a shear. You may admire your lone brick life of college from, He will tell you, with the love he has for tool and thought, that no book which is worth anything is worth less than a pound. And every purchaser of the English editions will find that his publisher is of the same faith, only stronger. Mr. Ruskin says that engraving is ide an science to repeat to the world the beauty of one of the lovilest faces which genius has ever finished. Waaring his life away thus, yet rever essing the full accomplishment, knowing only ashe died that the first proof had just arrived from Paris, and would be hung over his coffin in his chamber at Dreaden. No criticism of Ruskin shall blind us to the merits of that man's work. And yet he fights so determinedly all that he counts bad and praisesso heartily all that he counts good, that there is a pleasure in following him. Courage and expestices, in our days, in all days, are such a roble things. They are to be carried into activately. The painting world is only the type world. The noblest sentiments which the artists render to us, as Hope, Faith, Courage, Charity, are ours as much as theirs. They have the power to give the outward type: we have the power and the duty to express them in our lives.

Many readers will be interested to learning what is the yearly cost of such an institution as Yale College. The receipts for the past year have been \$50,701 and the expenditures about \$400 less than this amount. Of the receipts, about \$25,788 have been derived from funtion fees and the remainder from various funds. The income from sundry funds devoted to the increase of the library amounts to \$1,556, and the whole amount expended upon it has been \$2,375. The scholarship and prize funds yield \$2,987. The largest of these is the De Forest, from the proceeds of which a gold medal valued at \$190 is each year given to that member of the Senior class who writes and pronounces the best English oration. The amount appropriated for

ber of the Senior class who writes and pronounces the best English oration. The amount appropriated for the increase of the Geological Cabinet has been \$256. The expenditure for "instruction" has been about

An important lawsuit relating to the affairs of Bar num has for several days past engaged the attention of the Committee of the Superior Court. The parties are the New Haven County Bank and T. B. Jones on

of the Committee of the Superior Court. The parties are the New Haven County Bank and T. B. Jones one side, and the Quinnipiack Back on the other. The facts are briefly these: In the Fall of 1805, Burnum accepted drafts from the Jerome Manufacturing Company to the amount of \$50,000 to secure which a mortgage of their real estate was made.

A short time afterward he accepted drafts to the further amount of \$50,000 which were conveyed to the Quinnipiack Back in exchange for Virginis bonds, and the mortgage of the real estate of the Jerome Company was assigned as security. The suit is a patition in equity to foreclose the Quinnipiack Bank from all claim upon the real estate of the Jerome Company. The petitioners claim to recover as the holders of the drafts to secure which the mortgage to Barnum was made. They claim to be the holders of that paper in good faith and that inasmuch as the security for a debt follows the debt, they are entitled to the benefits of that mortgage. The respondents claim to hold the property in question by virtue of an assignment made to them by Barnum a few weeks subsequent to the execution of the mortgage to him, to secure them for a loan of \$30,000 made to the Jerome Company. They also rest their plea upon a quit-claim from the trustees of the estate of the Jerome Company, made absequent to the assignment by Barnum to them, and upon a quit-claim from Barnum to his trastee executed in August, 1857. They are that the petitioners are not in good faith holders of the drafts on which they seek to recover; but, in seeking to foreclose, are acting as the agents of Barnum.

ers are not in good faith holders of the drains on which they seek to recover; but, in seeking to foreclose, are acting as the agents of Barnum.

The most able counsel in the State are engaged upon the case, viz. For the petitioners, Gov. Dutton, with other gentlemen; for the respondente, Gov. Baldwin, assisted by Judge Blackman and others.

DELTA.

THE COST OF DEMOCRATIC RULERS.

From The Baltimore Patriot of Aug. 2. We gave, a few days ago, a brief indication of what the people pay for the luxury of Democratic rulers. We desire now to make it only a little more distinct. Let us recapitulate.

During the first year Mr. Buchsnan spent the folwirg sums in conducting the Government and re-arding friends: Amount actual and estimated in the Secretary of Treasury's report.

Aggregate.
That sum is all gone, paid, consumed by Democratic naws, in great part wasted by incompetency and dis-sencesty. Which of our readers before had any con-

maws, in great part wasted by incompetently and canhencesty. Which of our readers before had any conception of such an aggregate?

We showed that the appropriations for the one fiscal
year, 1858-9, amounted to the following sums, viz:

Specific sums in bole approved: \$67,007,752.78

Less de ficiencies: \$933,131.30 - \$5,154,631.48

Less de ficiencies: \$332,237.22

Permarent appropriations: \$3,32,237.22

Permarent appropriations: 16,948,863.35

Post-Office appropriations: 16,948,863.35

Post-Office appropriations: 17,135,230.66 Aggregate for the service of the years 1855-9. . \$98,851,201 50 Thus, without allowing for any deficiency, the ap-

Thus, without allowing for any deficiency, the appropriations for Mr. Buchanan's second year exceed by about \$1,000,000 the expenditures of the first year, the \$9,000,000 nearly of the deficiency included. From bad to worse with a vengeance. The Administration try to shift the burden from themselves to Congress, Congress, they say, make the appropriations, and of course we spend what they grant.

Why, of course Congress makes the appropriations, and it must make the appropriations which the incompetent and dislonest men of the Administration require to carry on the Government, or size stop certain parts of the Administration; and the expenses are so large because Democrats are in office, and are incompared to the control of the Administration.

parts of the Administration; and the expenses are so large because Democrats are in office, and are incompetent to discharge their duties with economy and honesty. With horest mert—unlike the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Post-Office Department, the Government would not and ought not to cost more than half what it now costs. Fillmore administered it or object haif.

But it is not true that Congress has forced appro-

printices and expenditures on the Government. On the contrary the Government asked more than Congress gave.
Mr. Bucharan made the Kansas and Utah wars

irihout the orders and against the protect of Congress.
Congress did not make Mr. Buchanan spend \$1,000,00 more than Congress had authorized him to spend; vet such were the deficiencies provided for his extrav-Congress did not force him to ask a loan of \$10,000,

000 and add \$1,600,000 of interest to the expenses.

Congress did not ask bim to increase the cost of collecting the revenue to nearly \$6,000,000.

Congress did not suggest to him the building of ten

Congress out not suggest to min the dunding of ten eleopic of war.

Congress did not propose the scandalous sums to be squancered in the civilization of the Indians—which means gratuitous and discretionary plusder of the Treasury to a wast amount.

On the other hand, Mr. Buchansu asked for the mere collection of the Contens for one year.

\$3.000,000

Congress gave him.

\$2 000 000 Mr. Rucksuman seked for fortifications, &c. \$1,93, 000 Congress gave only. 652,600

Mr. Buchanan asked for five new regiments of the regular army. Congress refused them, and gave him only two regiments of volunteers for eighteen months. A third one was voted, but for the protection, and at

A third one was voted, but for the protection, and at the expense of Texas.

There are a few samples of the mode in which Congress is responsible for the expenditures. We think Congress is too liberal, but that is no exculpation for the Administration. They will spend all that is given them, but incompetency and dishonesty, favoritism and peculation to pervade the present and the live Administrations, that the Government must stop if these enormous demands are not complied with.

While millions are asked for soldiers and ships, there is not a word said about a single harbor, or river, or lake in the United States, in any of the serimates.

And the Democrats is the House refused not only any

appropriation for those great and beneficent objects but they also refused all appropriation for the fertification system, which protests the great we can commercial wealth, and then care only metend of the resexuable appropriation of \$1,931,000

estimated for.

Now suppose the Government had cotten all it areas from Congress; and that Congress, had added a reasonable amount for the profession of our take and river commerce, what woof at the expenses of the Government have amounts, to the existing army. 1,000,000 For three regiments, at the rate of the existing army. 1,000,000 For three regiments, at the rate of the existing army. 1,000,000

And that sum represents a Democrat's ideas of an

conomical administration! POLITICAL.

- The Hon. John Covode has been nominated for ec'ection to Congress from the XIXth District of Penn-

sylvania by the Republicans. -The St. Louis Democrat says: The St. Lowis Democrat says:

"It is rumored that the Hon, E. B. Washburne, the distinguished representative from the lat Congressional District of Illinois, will not be a candidate for redection. Mr. Washburne is now serving his third term, and has represented his constituents with eminent and practical ability. While we regret to hear of his retirement, we are pleased to learn that his successor will probably be the Hon. Martin P. Sweet of Freeport. Mr. Sweet is one of the foremost men of Illinois; he was one of the originest ornaments of the old Whig party, in its proudest days, and was its chief stendard-bearer in many a hotly contested feld. As a speaker, he has no superior within the bounds of our sister State, and should he be chosen as their representative by the people of the list District, we predict for him a brillish career in the councils of the nation."

- THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE. - The Savanna's Roomb lican has no doubt that the organization set on foot at Montgomery, Alabama, a few weeks ago, by Wm. L. Yaroy and others, is a movement toward a Southern confederacy, but remarks: "It is simply a farce on a small scale, which, after amusing its authors, will die off and be forgotten."

"off and be forgotten."

— Prinsylvania and the Foreign Missions.—A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia informs us that strong effort is being made in behalf of ex-Mayor Vaux, of that city, for an appointment to a foreign mission. In behalf of equality and justice, we would like to know how many more foreign missions Pennsylvania expects? Beside a legion of consuls, secretaries of legation, and commercial agents, the old Keystons State has been complumented with the following full missions:

George M. Dallas Minister to Linden.

Wur, B. Reed, Minister to China.

Charles, R. Bunkaew, Minister to Russider.

We think Pennsylvania pertainly has already rather.

We think Pennsylvania certainly has already rather the lion's share of comfortable places, and that modes-ty would dictate the propriety, even if the old State has any further claims upon the Democracy, to with-held them for the present. [Wash. States.

PERSONAL.

-Chancello: Lathrop having resigned his office as head of the University at Madison, Wis., the Board of Regents elected Henry Barnard, LL D., of Hartfori, Conn., to fill the vacancy.

-Dr. E. V. Dickey, President of the new Octorar Bank, died at his residence in the Borough of Oxford, Chester County, on Saturday last, of disease of the heart. He had been President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and also was a member o the Pennsylvania Legislature.

-Dr. A. P. Beigler of Rochester, who was sent to Auburn State Prison for seven years for causing the death of Amelia Murr by abortion, died in prison on

fliction at the residence of a friend near Memphis, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

-The Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., has reeigned the rectorable of St. Paul's Church, in Boston, and accepted that of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia. Dr. Vinton has been Rector of St Paul's since June, 1842.

-The Washington Union of Taceday says that Mr. Appleton is neither a proprietor nor an editor of The Union : that he has had no pecuniary interest in it since he withdrew from it in April, 1857; and "that further than two or three occasional contri-butions within the last six menths, Mr. Appleton has had no agency, direct or indirect, in the conduct

- The Sherman (Grayson County, Texas) Patriot of the 13th ult. has the following: "Col. Titus, of Nicara-"gua notoriety, crossed Red River at Preston last week, with 100 men well armed and equipped, on his way, as he stated, to Oregon, as an independent fillibustering organization; but it strikes us somewhat forcibly that he, with his command, will ere ling be under the fleg of Vidsurri, of Northern Mexico."

-Gen. Wm. Lingar Gaither died at Berkeley Springs — Gen.Wim. Lingan Gaither died at Berkeley Springs, where he was temporarily sciourning, on Monday last. Gen. G. resided in Montgomery County, Maryland, and was well known and deservedly esteemed throughout the State. He represented his County for several years in the House of Delegates, and was at the time of his decease a member of the State Senste. Gen. G. was among those who suffered from the National Hotel epidemic, contracted during a brief stay at Washington; and we believe his health was never fully restablished.

We have just received during the stay of t

-We have just received letters from Mr. Morphy, and from some other correspondents in England. His score stord at the time of writing as follows:

Morphy and Barnes had also played two consulta-tion games against Staunton and Owen. Both games were won by Mr. Morphy and his ally. Mr. Morphy had also played a large number of games at odds, in all of which he had been victorious. Staunton had accepted Mr. Morphy's challenge. The match, at Mr. Staunton's request, is to be played after the Bir-migham meeting, the stakes to be £ 500 a side. Mr. Morphy was about to commence a short match (the winner of the first seven games to win) with Mr. Low-enthal for £50. The result of this contest will be enthal for £50. The result of this contest will be known by the arrival of the next steamer. Mr. Rousseau, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Edge were with Mr. Morphy in Lordon. (Chess Monthly.

A correspondent of The Boston Traceler, writing

from Harwich, Mass., July 30, saye: " DEATH BY DROWNING-SAD DEATH OF THE PA-

"Death by Drowning—Sab Death of the Pathlanch of the Village.—An unusal number of deaths by drowning seem to have occurred this season. Berjamin Weeks, a lad 12 years old, while bething in Skiniquits Pond, was seized with cramps. He laid hold of another boy, who extricated himself from his grasp, and he sank not to rise again. His body was very soon recovered, but from a neglect not easy to account for, the proper means were not applied for his resuscitation in season to be of any avail. On the same day [Monday last] died Mr. Sath Walker, a well known and respected citizen, aged 90. He left his home on Thursday previous, as his wife supposed, to visit a nephew living some two miles distant. He was found on Saturday morning lying in his own field, a few rods from his house, where he had fallen, He was found on Saturday morning lying in his own field, a few rods from his house, where he had fallen, it is thought, from a stroke of the palsy. Most remarkable was his strength of constitution, as he lay upon the ground two whole night, one day and a part of two other days in the unusually cold weather, and still, although helpless and unconscious, lived two days after being taken up. Mr. Walker was a great mower, and had swung his scythe each season for mover, and had swung his scythe each season for more than seventy years. At 84 years of age he could now his day's work, but could not command steadless of hand enough to whet with the rifle. He had lived with the wife who survives him seventy years. He with the wife who survives him seventy years. He was one of the "patriarche of our valleys," which belong to the former generation, but whose iron constitutions, in spite of exposure and hard usage, and, in temperature, have trought them to wall to this."

STATISTICS OF RUSSIAN SEAFDOM LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE -

Correspondence of the Neue Preserieche Zeite

St. Peterssune, July 8, 1858. The following etwistics of seridom are taken from a late report of the Minister of the laterior. There are in Russia 30,000 actual slaves who are not connected with the soil. They are called Ludi Bassemelei-"people without land." Their owners are about 5,000 in number, and when the slaves do not labor for their masters they are compelled to pay them two-fifths of the product of their work. They can also be sold and separated from their families. There are 49,708 land proprietors owning from one to twenty serfs spiece, and these serfs number 742,420. The proprietors having from 21 to 100 serfs are 36,924, with Wealthy proprietors with from 101 to 1,000 serfs are 19,808, with an aggregate of 7,807,000 serfs. Proprietors with from 1,001 to 2,000 serfs are 2,468, with 3,230,268 serfs. Proprietors with over 2,000 serfs number 1,447, with 6,567,666 serie. The report concludes with the statement, that of the twenty-three and a half million seris belonging to the nobles more than thirtsen millions are mortgaged to the Crown until the payment

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE IN FULL BLAST.

CASE OF THE BARK E. A. RAWLINS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Express.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 1, 1858.

I have just seen in Augusta papers of this morning a dispatch dated Savannah, July 31, saying:

"It is ramored here, and perhaps only a rumor, that the bark E. A. Rawlins has just landed the cares somewhere on the coast." This dispatch will, of course, go through the country; and, as it is calculated to convey a wrong imprestry; and, as it is calculated to convey a wrong impres-sion, I wish to give you some of the facts of the case. You will, perhaps, remember that some excitement was created here last year by the seizure of this bark, on the ground that she was being fitted out as a slaver. After due examination she was discharged, no evi-dence sufficient for her condemnation being found. She completed her preputations and sailed for Madeira. Yesterday morning she arrived here in ballast, without papers, and with a new captain and crew, who had been shipped at Galveston. It is commonly reported that she landed 650 negroes in good order. Her owners do not feel any evil consequences from the irthat she landed 650 negroes in good order. Her owners do not feel any evil consequences from the ir-regularity of coming in without papers, as her captain has already, I think, reported himself to the Custom-House officers as in that condition, and therefore sur-renders himself and pays the fine of \$500. This leaves his vessel clear: she can obtain papers, clear again for Madeira with an "seorted cargo," as before, and make mother good run.

make snother good run.

These are, in brief, the facts of the case. The slave-trade is not reopened, as Mr. Lamar, in his letter to Scoretary Cobb, threatened would be the case, for it has never been closed. Mr. Lamar only proposed to do openly and above board what is done secretly every week in New-York and Baltimore.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

From The Chicago Democrat, July 31.
Something like six weeks since there arrived in this city a young man named George T. Eve, who brought with him as his reputed wife a beautiful mulatto weman, and three children, of whom we believe he claims the paternity. The woman is nearly white, and the children so white that they would not be thought otherwise by any one not conversant with their origin. Their previous history partakes strongly of the ro

mantic. They were, it seems, formerly residents of Rone, Randolph County, Georgia, and she a slave when he first became acquainted with her. A short acquaintance ripened into what they called love, but his relatives termed it infatuation. For a long time every effort was made by his friends to overcome his affection for her, but in vain, and at last all but his

affection for her, but in vain, and at last all but his father consented to their marriage. He accordingly bought her at the extraordinary price of \$7,000, married her, and they came North together.

Upon his arrival here he commenced the practice of medicire, his office and dwelling rooms being at the same place, No. 284 South Clark street. Though young and unknown, yet he might ultimately have succeeded, more especially as he had some \$25,000 or \$30,000 worth of property in his own right left him by his grandparents, upon which he might have lived with economy until he could build himselfup a reputation.

tion.

But on Wednesday last he received a line through But on Wednesday last he received a line through the Post-Office, stating that if he would call at room No. 62 Tremont House, he would there find an old acquaintstore. He went and to his infinite surprise stood face to face with his own father. A long conversation ensued, and finally he was told that he must return with him. Not knowing his own rights, and that his father had no more control over his actions than a perfect stranger, he sobbiggly consented. A couple of men, who either were, or represented themselves to be officers, were accordingly called; he was placed in a hack with them, and they then drove to his residence. Upon their arrival, one of them asked him for the keys to his truck, which were unresistingly given up. The officer then opened the truck, took out all the money he had (some \$400) in gold, which remained of about \$1,000 with which he left the South), packed up a few of his clothes, and ere his triends in the city knew aught of the affair, the entire party were on the train and far on their way southward, leaving his wife penniless, a stranger among strangers, with a helpesa family on her hands. We leave form leaving his wife penniless, a stranger among strangers, with a helpless family on her hands. We learn from her that his father, Dr. Paul Eve, is a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in some college in Nathville, Tenn., and that he had probably taken him thither.

The Washington and Richmond papers indignantly deny the foolish rumor, which we have already traced to a mere surmise in an obscure country paper in Virginia not in Yankee land, as The Richmond Enquirer insinuates), to the effect that Mr. John A. Washington designs to remove the remains of his illustrious grand-uncle before transferring the estate of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Association These journals give a somewhat higher character to Mr. Washington than he bears in most quarters, and The Union states that the expense " maintaining Mount Vernon as a place of free public resort has nearly impoverished him," and that the price for which he has sold the place is less than he has been offered for it by speculators, and much les than it would have brought in the market." However this be, the following clause in the contract of ale would seem enough to prevent him from carrying any such intent as that with which he is charged inte

" And that the said vault, the remains in and around it and the inclosure, shall never be removed nor dis-turbed; and that no other persons hereafter shall ever be interred or entombed within the said vault or in-If this idle report has caused any of the women er

gaged in the great enterprise of purchasing Mount Vernon to lose heart, they will now be stimulated to renewed effort.

Die Kansas Stuats Zeitung is the name of a new derman daily and weekly journal published in Leavenworth, devoted to the "vindication of the rights of free labor and free soil to all American citizens, adopted as well as native." It made its first sppearan won the 25th ult., under the management of Measrs, C. F. Kob and B. Wiedinger.

The Rev. J. R. Keiser, recently of Schoharie, New York, has been called aim at simultaneously to the First Lutheran Church of Gettysburg, Pa., to the Third Lutheran Church of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and to the Presidency of Colorado College, Texas. He has accepted the call to Gettysburg, and expects to commence his labors on the second Sabbath in August.

SEWING MACHINES -The decision of Judge Ingeroil at New-Haven on Wednesday was given only as affecting those persons or firms sued who put in no defense. In the case of the Atwater and Herron machines, which defended, no trial was had and no judgment given. They stand over for trial.

BEARS - The Manitomoc (Wis.) Tribune says that bears are destroying cattle up there, and that they are plenty this year. A Mr. Armaby has heard of twelve well anthenticated cases of cattle being killed in this marner, between there and Kewaunee.

COLLEGE UNIFORM.—A correspondent writing con-cerning the Newberry (S. C.) College says:
"The Trustees have instituted a system, new in this country, which will be the means of preventing ex-travagance in dress, viz., that of requiring all the stu-deste to wear a udiform dress."

NEW-YORK AND CONNECTICUT BOUNDARY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: A communication in your paper of the De

of July, dated Wall street, July 15, and agreed 8 and D. Backus, has escaped my notice for severa tap and it was not until my attention was called a by some comments in The Journal and Course, the same comments in The Journal and Course, the comments in the same comments in the

published at New-Haven, that I had an opportunity to give it a perusal.

Deeming it even now in time for an arrew, I had

to give it a perusal.

Deeming it even now in time for an arew, I that take this opportunity to notice the leading plans that communication, especially those which raised to examine and inquire into all metastic pute concerning the boundary between Conserting and New-York.

In the first place, Mr. Backus complaines the size tice has been done by that Committee to the Sas at New-York and its Commissioners, as well set to people living near the boundary-line, because a says, that the Committee have stated, in their reput that a boundary line was run, and marks and boundary line of the commissioners of the experses of the survey.

Thus, the Commissioners on the part of the State of New Yell; ut in consequence of such disagreement, no like has be fully ascertained and determined upon televan in two States.

He further says that no boundary was run in

fully ascertained and determined upon between the two States.

He further says that no boundary was ra. In Commissioners never met to adjust and settle the penses of the survey. The payment of the late the expenses of the Surveyor was never med to condition of their assent to any line run by the North Commissioners.

First. Was there a boundary line run if Mr. Ben says an experimental or basis line was really a surveyors. But there was more than this amplished, if we are to believe the testimony that a peared before the Committee. Besides, on an amination of the report of the majority of the Comissioners on the part of the State of New Yar rans mitted to the Legislature of that State, april 857, I find on page It the following statement in gard to the lower or south-western portion of a boundary, commercing at Lyon's Byrum Point, into Byrum River, viz.:

From a carful examination of the original dominents, tegether with the explanations given in other porary letters, &c., we were convinced that the interest of the the line was established in the river itself.

was established in the river itself.

Then again, in the next paragraph, on the myesting page, I find the following, viz: The Commenters from Connecticut concurred with those from key. York in this opinion respecting the true line, and into some paragraph they say, that in consequence of the charges constantly being made in the banks upon portion of the river by the construction of whater Ac., it was deemed expedient to fix a practical in through the river, following its general course, and designate it in a permanent manner. The Commenter designate it in a permanent manner. The Commencers accordingly caused an accurate survey of there to be made, and all sgreed verbally upon cess ranges which the line should be deemed to follow.

And in the next paragraph I find that these has

been marked by permanent monuments, consisting of Has there been no line run ! Why then agree upons

Has there been no line run? Why the agree not true line and mark the same by permanent manners.

Again, on the lith page of the same reput, Iss that the Commissioners, after stating the man which led to the establishing of the line roung great stone at the wadurg place on the east bake Byrum River to Dukes Trees on the northwest may of the Town of Greenwich, state that the Connector Commissioners concurred in the establishment of direct line, agreeing verbally with them the New York Commissioners) upon the places where more ments should be erected. And the report further state that stones have been set bearing the luttals of the respective States on their opposite sides, but this respective States on their opposite sides, but the position had not finally been confirmed by the Con

pestion had not finally been confirmed by the Conmissioners.

Here, then, from their own report, is the evidence
that a line was run. But I go still further.

On the fifteenth page of the same report it appear
that a line was run by the Commissioners parallel will
Long Island Sound, and described in that same pation of the report; and that the New-York and Conecticut Commissioners again agreed upon establishing the line so run as the true line between the tree
States. The report states in the last paragraph at
that section that stones have been set up; but the
continued.

With regard to that portion of the line running from

correctness of their positions are still untested and ucontinued.

With regard to that portion of the line running from
the end of the last-mentioned line to Ridgefield Corner,
he report says that he found neither manuscular
countries of the work of the old surveyors satficiently reliable to warrant any deviation from the
straight line run by the engineer, and it was accordrely marked by him, with the concurrence of all the
Commissioners present.

Here, then, we have, by the showing of the NesYork Commissioners, about thirty miles of the boundary line run and agreed upon by the Commissioners of
both States.

With regard to the remaining fifty miles, we Committee were sat-sfied that a boundary line was rut
whether it was right or wrong, or whether the Commissioners exceeded their powers, the Committee did
not stop to determine. And in proof that the Committee were right in coming to such conclusion, I will
cite again the same report. On page 16, in the last

mittee were right in coming to such conclusion, I will cite again the same report. On page 16, in the last paregraph on that page, I find that a random of datum line was run. Again, on page 17, I find that a traight line was fixed upon by means of perpendicular measurements from the datum line. I cite the language of the report, viz: Such straight line was accordingly fixed by means of perpendicular measurements from the datum line at convenient places, and its correctness tested by observations.

Here, then is the avidence in full that accepting

ments from the datum line at convenient places, and its correctness tested by observations.

Here, then, is the evidence in full that asmething more than a datum line was run. At least, the Cosmissioners went so far as to fix a line, which was accertained by means of perpendiculars, from the datum line. And although the report afterward state that this last-mentioned line vasies from the recognized or traditionary line, and the Commissioners (meaning the New-York Commissioners) were satisfied that furthe examination was necessary, yet such statement does not detract from the report of the Committee that boundary line was run; for, from their report, a lise was run; and it was not until after the disbaseling of the surveying party that the Commissioners of Mer York made the important discovery that the join Commission had exceeded its powers.

Now the same reasons exist why the lower period of the line from Byrum Point to Ridgefield Corner should not be considered as the true line as exist why the straight line from Ridgefield Corner to the Massachusetts line should not be considered the true line. All these lines vary from the traditionary line, and we the Commissioners State in their report; yet they agreed with the Connecticut Commissioners need to settle the expenses of the survey? That they did, Islam's shown from this same report to which I have had frequent reference.

On page 24, I find the following: "At various times."

quest reference.
On page 24, I find the following: "At various times

an adjustment of accounts between us was proposed by either party, but the absence of individual or of "nemorands had prevented it up to the interview, Now vember 6." This was the first opportunity which had occurred for a settlement in many weeks, Mr. Holly not having been present on the latter half of the survey.

As the work was now suspended, it was right as As the work was now suspended, it was right roper that our financial matters should be adjusted not pendently of all other questions. Again, on the Sid page, under title fourth, one of the consideration traced upon the Connecticut Commissioners was the adjustment of their financial affairs. Who, then, right with regard to this meeting, I leave it for action public to determine.

right with regard to this meeting, I leave it for the partial public to determine.

Third: Was it a condition of settlement that the Connecticut Commissioners should pay one-half of us expenses of the surveyor!

That it was the only condition was in evidence before the Commissioners on the 6 h November. And this was as a strongly corroborated by the report of the New-York Commissioners.

comply corroborated by the report of the leavest Commissioners. In that report, I find that one cause of disagree next at that meeting was the refusal to adjust the expense of the survey run, for immediately after the above statement in said report it is said that the utter refusal of our request at that time (meaning the refusal to adjust the expenses of the survey) both disappointed and otherwise the survey.

actorished us.

Again, I find on page 89 that at least one cause of the difficulty between Again, I find on page 89 that at least one cases the difficulty between the Commissioners was as adjustment of their expenses, for the report septast an adjustment of expenses is a right either party may demand at any time without regard to the sake of other questions and cannot with propriety be refused. Here I find that a demand is made for a settlement of accounts, independent of all other considerations, as one of the conditions of a settlement of the bossiary question; that other questions now separate the Conditions of the conditions of a settlement of the settlement of the bossiary question; that other questions now separate the Conditions of the conditions of a settlement of the bossiary question; that other questions now separate the Conditions of the conditions of a settlement of the bossiary question; that other questions now separate the Conditions of the conditions of

question; that other questions now separate the Commissioners, I do not intend to deny; indeed the report of the Committee states the fact that such questions exist, but they say that the disagreement that make